Date=18/08/2020 Lecture By=Shubham Joshi & Rohan Kumar Subject ⇒Heaps In Python

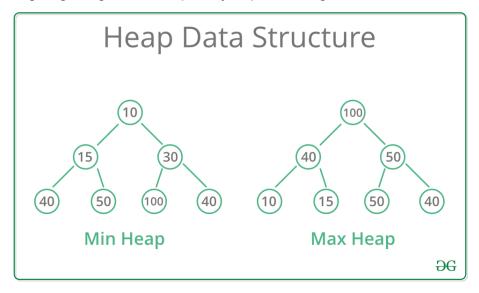
IN PREVIOUS LECTURE (QUICK RECAP) Date-17/08/2020	In Today's Lecture (Overview)
<ul> <li>⇒ Binary search Tree in python</li> <li>⇒ Python program to demonstrate insert operation in binary search tree</li> <li>⇒ What is a balanced binary tree??</li> <li>⇒ MCQs</li> <li>Questions For Self Practice // CC And Assignment For The da</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>⇒ Heaps in Python</li> <li>⇒ MCQS</li> <li>⇒ Questions for self Practice // CC for the day</li> </ul>

## ⇒ Heaps in Python

Heap is a special tree structure in which each parent node is less than or equal to its child node. Then it is called a Min Heap

If each parent node is greater than or equal to its child node then it is called a max heap.

It is very useful for implementing priority queues where the queue item with higher weightage is given more priority in processing.



## Max Heap Each Node at index (i) has: its children at indices (2i + 1) and (2i + 2)and parent at index floor((i-1)/2). ∠9 Insert key 50 99 45 63 35 29 57 42 27 12 24 50 3 4 5 Array representation The parent node The child nodes The parent node The child nodes

## **⇒ MCQS**

1.The left node value of a heap with root as 1 is denoted by ?
A=2 * i
B=2 * i + 1
C=3 * i
D=3 * i + 1
2.which is not a property of heap?
A=Its will have 4 ^ n + 1 nodes
B=it can be a complete binary tree
C=it can be a full binary tree
3. How can you find the parent of a node i in heap?
A=i//2
B=i//2 - 1
C=i//+1
D=(i + 1)//2
4. What is the time complexity for building the heap with n nodes?
A=O(n)
B=O(nlogn)

## **⇒** Questions for self Practice // CC for the day

Q1. https://leetcode.com/problems/two-sum/

Q2. https://leetcode.com/problems/path-sum/